Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, March 3, 1819.

Volume 30) (Number 1500.

Education Society.

THE Subscribers are respectfully informed that Mr. THOMAS COOPER, Master of the Boys CENTRAL SCHOOL, is appointed Collector for the Society, & the Subscribers are therefore requested to pay to him the Amount of their Subscriptions now due, for which he is authorized to give a printed receipt.

(Signed) GEO. BARNES,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY,
10th February 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Regimental effects of the late Capt. MOOR SCOTT and Lieut. JOHN ARROW, of H. M. 67th Regt having been rendered, Persons indebted to the said Officers, or having claims against them, will send an account thereof to Lieut. JAMES CLARKE, 47th Regt. Commanding the King's Troops depot at Colaba, for the information of Major BENJAFIELD, H. M. 67th Regt.

Colaba, 26th February, 1819.

ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY
FOR
Passengers to Britain.
For London,
TO SAIL ON THE 20TH MARCH,

THE very superior and uncommonly fast sailing Ship PHŒNIX, now taking on board her cargo, THOMAS CUZENS Commander, burthen per register 500 Tons, and stands A. 1. at Lloyds.

For terms of passage, having very spacious accommodations, apply to Captain CUZENS at Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., where letters for transmission by this Ship will be received.

Forbes' Street, 3d March 1819.

For Freight
TO
BENGAL
AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,
THE GOOD SHIP

ANN,
Captain Robert Dickie,

WILL Sail positively on the 10th Instant. For particulars enquire of Captain DICKIE, in Military Square.

Bombay, 3d March, 1819.

નોલને વાંશાને *

શ્રી ખંગાલે ના શ્રી ખંગાલે જા
ના [illegible] ના બંદરનું *
વાહણ ૧ નામે આન કપતાન
કીકી તારીખ ૧૦ મી આઇ ઇ
નાંનીઇ ખાનખા ઇકારશે * ઇબા
બે ચોકશ ખબર જોઇતો ક
પતાન કીકીને મીલીટારા ઉશકો

ઉરમચે પુછે *

ના ૩ જી માસ ને ૧૮૧૯

For Freight
TO THE
Isle of France
THE BRIG

GENEREUX,
Captain Beaugeard,

WILL Sail on or about the 15th Instant, for particulars apply to JEHANGIER & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 3d February, 1819.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of SUMBOOLOLL BHOGELOLL late of Jambooseer Banian deceased, may be granted to UMBASUNKER VANESUNKER of Bombay Inhabitant, the constituted Attorney of NANVULLUB SUMBOOLOLL of Jambooseer, aforesaid, the only Son and Heir of the said SUMBOOLOLL BHOGELOLL deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, Dated this 2d day of March 1819.

AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Bowbay Tavern WAREHOUSE
JUST IMPORTED,

HOLLAND GIN in Cases, Europe Butter in Firkins, French Claret, and Brandy, Europe Salt Beef & Pork, in Tierces, and Ox Tongues, which may be had whole sale or retail.

Bombay, 3d February, 1819.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT RAGOONATH PILLAJEE of Bombay Purvoe, has sold a Piece of a Hill called CAJOOR KHATAM, situated on the Malabar Hill, close to the Parsees Tomb; any Person or Persons having Claims thereon by Mortgage, or otherwise he or they are requested to make it known to DOMINGOS GONSALVES, at HORMAJEE BOMANJEE'S Office in Town, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they shall not be admitted.

Bombay, 3d March, 1819

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW,

SUNDRY useful Articles of Silver Plate, Breakfast sets of Queens Ware, Saddlery, Whips, an assortment of Perfumery consisting of Smyth's Lavender, and Honey Water, Essence, of Peppermint, Hungary Water, Mens Chip Hats, Glass Ware, &c. &c. &c.

Apollo Street, 3d March, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalendar and Directory is ready for delivery, and the Army List is in a course of preparation.

Bombay, 3d March, 1819.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 3d March 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH FEBRUARY 1819.

THE following appointment is ordered to take place.

1st. Battalion 9th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant J. Simpson, to be Acting Adjutant until further orders.—Date of appointment, 16th February 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the furlough to Bussorah on sick certificate granted to Major J. Moodie of the Madras Establishment on the 21st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 23d February 1819.

During the absence on field service of Lieut. Remon, the Executive Engineer in the Northern Division of Guzerat, Lieutenant Price, the Executive Engineer to the Guicawar's Subsidiary Force, is directed to take charge of the duties to be executed in that Divison in addition to those at Baroda.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. ROBERT GREGORY MORRIS to be Deputy Custom Master at the Presidency.

Mr. Richard Torin to be Assistant to the Custom Master.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 24th, Lieut. D. Capon, 1st Regt. from Rutnagurry.

Ditto, Doctor Milne, Superintending Surgeon, from Deckan.

25th, Cornet and Adjutant Smith, 17th Dragoons.

Ditto, Major General Sir Wm. G. Kier.

26th, Captain Stannus, Assistant Adjutant General, from Malwan.

Ditto, Captain Stewart, Assistant Qr. Master General, from Malwan.

March 1st, Lieut. J. Jervis, Artillery, from Broach.

Ditto, Captain Moor, Commissary of Stores, from Broach.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 25th, Captain J. Hancock, Pioneers, to Deckan.

Ditto, Lieut. D. Capon, 1st Regt.

26th, Captain Taylor, 22d Light Dragoons, to Seroor.

Ditto, Lieut. G. Moore, Field Paymaster, to Kutch.

27th, Lieut. F. Blundell, 22d Light Dragoons, to Seroor.

28th, Captain Swanston, Poonah Horse, to Poonah.

March 1st, Captain Strever, Artillery, to Anjar.

Ditto, Major Monier Williams, to Angrias Colaba.

3d, Lieut. J. L. Danston, 3d Light Cavalry, to Hyderabad.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 24th, Ship Ann, Captain Robert Dickie, from Calcutta, 22d January.

Ditto Portuguese Ship Angelica, Commander A. F. De Silva, from Macoa, 23d December.

26th, Brig William Neilson, Free Trader, Captain James Pearson, from Liverpool 27th September.

Ditto The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieutenant Thomas Tanner, from Rarce.

28th, Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizamoodeen, from Porebunder.

Passengers per Ann,

Captain Sheehy, H. M. 89th Regiment, Captain Hall, 67th Regiment, Lieutenant Delamain, 67th Regiment, Lieutenant Fyans, 67th Regiment, Ensign Thompson, 67th Regiment, Mr. Sarkies, Master G. Hall, Richard, Clohesly, Private H. M. 89th Regiment, John Madden, Private 67th Regiment, John McConnell, Private 67th Regiment.

Passengers per Angelica.

Mr. A. J. Cortella, Mr. F. A. Rangel, Mr. J. J. De Silva, Mr. J. M. Gonsalves, Mr. J. De Rocha.

DEPARTURES.—February 25th, Ship Sophia, Captain J. A. Edwin, to Bussorah.

26th, The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant John Stout, to Anjar.

Ditto, Armed Pattamar Durria Dowlut, Syrang Shake Husson, to Anjar.

27th, American Ship Catharine, Captain Samuel Rea, to Salem.

Ditto Ship Tea Plant, Captain Henry Robinson, to New York.

28th, Brig Fair Trial, Captain C. F. Davies, to Madras.

Ditto, Armed Pattamar Musqueto, Syrang Bhadoore, to Colaba.

Passenger by Sophia.

Mrs. Edwin,

Passengers by Fair Trial.

Mr. C. Harris, Ensign H. Mahon, H. M. 53d Regiment.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Phœnix, Captain Cuzens, for London.
Ship Traveller, Captain Hutchinson, for ditto.
Ship Cyrus, Captain Miller, for do.
Ship Byramgore, Captain Hemmitt, for China.
Ship Fatel Karim, Captain Keys, for Bussorah.

American.—Ship Malabar, Captain Orne, for Boston.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIPS.

Malabar, Orlando,

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Aurora, Thetis,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ann, Byramgore,
Asia Felix, Lowjee,
Bannerman, Sullimany,
Cumbrian, Milford,
Castlereagh, Gleneig,
Helen, Fat el Kureem,
Grab Larkasor, Cornwall,
Cornwallis,
Kusrovee,

BENGAL SHIPS.

Ganges, Ann,
Edmonstone,

FREE TRADERS.

Phœnix, Aurora,
Eclipse, Triumph,
Traveller, William Neilson,
Cyrus,

PORTUGUESE.

Caçador, brig. Carmo,
Angelica,

ARABS.

Shaw Allum, Seton, Grab,
Ahmedy, Grab, Salamutty Savoy, Grab,

AMERICANS.

Malabar

RAJAH OF BOWNUGUR.

Julia,

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Genereax, brig.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Covelong, brig.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 3th, Ship Glory, Edward Pounder, from London 30th May, and Port Jackson 5th November.

Do. brig Gesina, J. Robertson, from Java 1st November, and Malacca 19th December.

Do. American Ship Clarissa, H. King, from Amsterdam 13th August, and Port Louis 15th November.

The Essex Junior, arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

6. Ship Palmers, Captain E. C. Kemp, from London 16th July, Cape of Good Hope 14th Oct, and last from the Isle of France.

American Ship Julius Cæsar, Captain C. H. Marshall, from New York 10th Sept. and Madras 13th Jan.

Off Town.

January 30. The Emma.
February 2. The Speke.
The Harriet.
The Essex, Jun.

Passenger per Genisa.

Mr. James Galway, Free Mariner.

EXPECTED TO SAIL,

From Calcutta.

Ship Sesostris, Captain T. Thompson, for England via Penang, in a day or two.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 31st, ship Kent, C. Farquharson, for China.

Do. Arab ship Fattel Kurrim, Sultan, for Juda.

Do. do. Othmany, Syed Ally, for Muscat.

Feb. 1st, Arab Ship Mustapha, Abdullah, for Muscat.

3d, French ship Caroline, St. Emens, for Havre de Grace.

Do. Arab Ship Stambole, Mahomed Abdullah, for Juda.

Do. ship Golconda, J. J. Edwards, for Madras and England.

Do. Portuguese ship Alexander Primeiro, M. A. Castro, for Pernambuco.

4th, Arab ship Soloman Shaw, Sedeie Hommed, for Muscat.

Do. French ship African, Guesner, for St. Maloe.

Do. ship William Petrie, J. Taylor, for Gulph.

7. Ship Asia, Captain T. D. Finey, for Bombay.

Brig Howley Lutehmy, Nacoda Cammamo, for Malabar Coast.

PROGRESS OF VESSEL AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 6TH INSTANT

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Passed down.—The French Ship Caroline, the Stambole, Othmany, and Mustapha.

Passed up,—The American Ships Julina Cæsar

KEDGEREE.

Remain,—The outward bound Ships Kent, Abassy and Fatel Kurrim.

Passed down,—The David Scott.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—The H. C. Ship Phœnix.

SAUGOR.

Remain,—The Portuguese Ships Marques de Anjeja, Leal Portuguese, and Eneas, also the Futty Mobarack.

The ship Mangles, Capt. Lardner, will sail for Madras and London in the course of three or four days.

Passenger per Gesina.

Mr. James Galway, Free Mariner,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 12th, Ship Neptune, Capt. R. Carns, from Calcutta.

2d Jan.—Passenger: Mr. Archibald Douglas.

Ditto 13th, Ship Forbes, Capt. J. Ford, from Trincomalie, the 2d instant.

Ditto 14th, Brig Wasp, Capt. W. E. Chick, from Calcutta, the 15th ultimo, Vizagapatam the 1st Feb. and Masulipatam the 10th instant.

Ditto 15th, Ship Reliance, Capt. M. Pike, from Negapatam and Cuddalore, the 13th instant.

DEPARTURES.—February 9. H. C. Ship Lord Keith, Captain J. Freeman, for England.

Do. Ship General Palmer, Capt. W. Pears, for Do.

Do 11, Brig Hibernia, Capt. J. T. Atkinson, for Tricomalie.

Do. 12, Brig Ceneus, Capt. H. Smith, for Penang, Malacca and Batavia.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday last, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend N. Wade, A. M. Æneas Ranald McDonell, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Juliana Charlotte, second daughter of the said Revd. N. Wade, of New Park, County of Tyrone, and Senior Chaplain on this Establishment.

DEATH.—At the Presidency, on the 27th February 1819, Major Moodie, of the 6th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

As a private character he was beloved and esteemed by all his acquaintance, and the Recollection of his Integrity, his Frankness, and the Warmth and goodness of his Heart will not fail to excite a deep sensation of regret in the breasts of all those who knew him well, when they learn that their Friend is no more. He bore a lingering illness with great Fortitude.

As an Officer, he had seen a great deal of Service, and throughout his Military career displayed cool & deliberate courage. An ardent attachment to his King and country and an anxious desire fully and faithfully to discharge the duties he owed to his Honorable employers.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday last the 1st Instant, at the School of Mrs. E. Pereira, Mr. M Laiten to Miss M. Macally.

On the 3d instant, by the Reverend D. Parsons, Captain Howard, country service, to Miss Jane Langley.

On Saturday last, at Chinsurah, Mr. Philip Barber, to Miss Mary Greenway, second Daughter of Captain William Brown Greenway, of the country service.

On the 23d ultimo, Mr. Michael Slader, to MissMary Revely.

At Mirzapore, on the 23d ultimo, C. B. Francis, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 2d B. 9th N. I. to Jane, second Daughter of Richard Brittridge, Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. J. Bean of a Daughter.

At Colonel Sherwood's Quarters, in Fort William, the Lady of Lieut. Ivie Campbell, 12 N. I. of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 2d instant, the Lady of H. Compton, Esq. of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of J. W. Grant, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore on the 21st instant Mrs. Charles Kerr.

At Muttra, on the 20th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant J. G. Burns, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Meerut, on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of Major Deare, 8th Light Dragoons, of a Son.

At Banda, on the 18th ultimo, the Lady of W. S. Kennedy, Esq. Cornet in the 6th Regt. N. C. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Lately Mr. Robert Beith, Chief Officer of the private Ship *Mysore*.

Died at Gya, on the morning of the 26th January, Lewis Daniel, Esq. of the H. C. Medical Seavice, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

At Sumbulpore, on the 12th ultimo, Captain FrederickAndree of the 4th N. I.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 15th Instant, A. E. Angelo, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Servsce, to Mary Theodora, the only daughter of Lewis De Fries, Esq.

At Negapatam, on the 1st Instant, Captain James Smith, Commanding at that Station, to Miss C. E. Saulfelt.

On Monday, the 18th Instant, at the Cathedral at St. Thome, John De Fries, Junior, Esq. to Miss Eulalie Du Prat.

On the 8th instant, at New Town Cuddalore, Mr. Daniel D. Voz, to Miss Eliza Glaser.

BIRTH.—At Wallajahbad, on the 11th Instant, the lady of Captain Thomas Mosse, H. M. Royal Scots, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 30th Ultimo, after an illness of a few days Captain William Portbury, of H. M. 53d Regiment,—a man of the highest integrity; and whose loss is sincerely deplored by a large circle of friend

At Vepery, the 6th instant, Benjamin Heyne, Esq. Surgeon 2d Regiment, N. I. employed in the Civil Department.

OBSERVER, No. XIII.

"Now to be silent were a deadly sin,
"In a cause like this, the lawyer,
"Without a fee would plead it.

MR OBSERVER,

In one of your numbers you hinted that many of the communications, addressed to you were so personal as to render their insertion impossible I can well believe it, and commend your prudence in not publishing them, but methinks, there are other subjects, on which you might treat, and which your duty as an Observer, calls loudly on you to do, and which might be discussed in your papers without fear of the vengeance of a Dandy, or the contumely of the fair Curvilia.

You must know then Mr. Observer, that I have been about five years in the country, & that having been brought up in saving habits, I am pretty well off for a person of my standing, for I have never lost sight of the word œconomy, though I cannot make any one of my servants, understand it.

Not that I have much to complain of on their part for in general they are willing, and obedient. No Mr. Observer the greatest rascal of all is the Dobee, I made it a regulation on my first arrival, to receive my linen every Saturday, as the friend with whom I sojourned on my first arrival told me to be sure and do so, as if it was left in their possession on Sundays, they lent it out to the Portuguese; I however made sure that this should not be the case with mine, by insisting that they should be brought home on a Saturday, this he has done pretty generally, and in consequence I raised his wages a rupee, never dreaming that he would venture to lend my cloaths on any other day besides Sunday, but what was my astonishment, on attending, the race course on Monday last, to see a suit of my cloaths on the back of a Signior; I could not be mistaken for my name on the waistband and pocket hole stared me in the face, I discharged the Dobee in consequence, but no other will come near me and I am afraid I shall in the end be forced to take him back, and put up with his imposition.

I am, Mr. Observer,
Yours obediently
AN ENEMY TO IMPOSITION.

The subject of the above letter though a general and just cause of complaint seem to be no ones business to redress, we could give a great many instances of similar practices, setting aside the various ways they annoy and inconvenience their employers, who as our correspondent truly observes have not even the power of changing; so leagued are these indispensable band of purifyers, that they seem to have entered into an agreement never to go to those who have discharged one of their Fraternity, but surely some punishment ought to be inflicted for such flagrant offences, though the petty ones I fear must be submitted to; all I can say is that I sincerely wish I had the power of reforming as well as of observing.

The annexed note was also received by the Observer, last night.

MR. OBSERVER,

The Bearer is a Hamall one of a number who lay themselves out for hire, but refuse to go any where without ready money, a Job in the middle of the day is out of the question, with these gentlemen, they keep themselves up for the cool of the evening, and the other day charged a young man four rupees to take him to Mazagon to dinner.

I am Sir,
Yours as you deserve,
MILES.

Nautical Notices.

We find that the Ruby Captain R. Dennison, who left Bengal for this port in July 1818, (and has not since been heard of) is supposed to have been lost on the sands to the Eastward of Saugor.

We observe that the East India Company, have advertized for Ships of 1300 Tons to be built either in England or India.

The Brig William Neilson, Captain Pearson, from Liverpool the 27th September and the cape of Good Hope, the 9th of December, anchored in the harbour on Friday evening. By her we find that the Westmoreland and Margaret Ann were under orders for this port, and some others probably would come this way.

The Free Traders Hindostan, and Cæsar sailed for England on or about the 10th December on bourd the latter ship Lord Monteskery was a passenger, a Ship called the Paragon sailed from the Cape for this port on the 6th December, as had also Brig some time before.

The following English ships were laying at Batavia on the 6th of December Viz. Grace, Hunter, Neptune, Experiment, Clandine, Margaret, Broxbounbury, Brigs Aurora, & Helen, American Ships, Nestor, Sidney, Francis Henrietta, William Baker, Bingham, Delphos, China, Integrity, Minerva, Robinson Potter, United States, American Hero, and the Ariadue Brig, Arabs. The Akbaree, Nadir Shah, and Fatal Khair, brig

The Carron of this port, arrived at St. Helena, on the 25th of September & sailed the next day, the Leda, arrived also on the 26th and not being in want of any supplies, proceeded immediately on her voyage.

The Sappho, and Seaforth, also from this port had passed some time before.

His Majesty's Ship Minden, bearing the Flag of Admiral Sir R. King arrived at Madras on the 17th of February.

The Honorable Company's Cruizer Nautilus, sailed on the 16th ultimo, with eight trading vessels for Mocha; another convoy will sail from Poorbunder, between the 16th and 20th of March.

His Majesty's Brig Bacchus, on her way from the Gulf of Kutch to this port fell in with the fleet of boats with the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment on board under the convoy of the honorable company's Cruizer Sylph, and returned with them, to the Northward.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The account of the Bhorahs in our next.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 3d MARCH, 1819.

A Batavian Courant, of the 6th December reached us on Monday last, but the contents except in some slight commercial details are very uninteresting, with regard to the politics of Java, not a word is mentioned A number of English & American Ships, were in the roads and some sales of Coffee, Arrack, and Sugar, were about taking place.

We find nothing to corrobate the statements in some of the Bengal papers respecting the conduct of the Dutch and the restrictions laid on our trade; whatever may be their intention, the fact has not yet taken place, for their ports flock with English Vessels who must for a time be their carriers; neither have we found, that they interrupt much the operations of British merchants residing there, for in the supplement of the 28th November, we find notice given of the establishment of another English house at Samarang, as general Agents on the Island of Java, by Mr. Henry Burnaby. Mr. Joseph Manuel and Mr. William Neale Chapman, under the firm of Chapman, Manuel and Co.

Little has been done in the cotton market for some days the prices remain nominally high, but we must suppose, as the new cotton will soon find its way here, that the prices, will find their proper level; various opinions are however entertained as to the probable extent of the present crop.

Neither the Bengal or Madras papers have afforded us much novelty, for some time, their English extracts are similar to our own and we rather look to them for articles of local intelligence, to their Colleges their Banks, their Exchange, their Theatres, their Libraries, we look for amusement and instruction.

Some of the English papers have given us a plan said to have been drawn up by Joseph Buonaparté, for revolutionizing South America, if it is really his production, we give him no credit for it; this is however extremely doubtful, & more than doubtful when we consider, the long period that this revolutionary spirit has manifested itself in these Colonies. The plan will be found in another part of our paper.

The Honorable Company's Cruizer, Thetis, anchored in the harbour late on Friday night, having on board Sir William Grant Keir, and some of his staff from Malwan.

The General landed on Saturday morning in high health & spirits, having attained all the objects of his mission, by capturing all the strong holds and entering into a beneficial treaty with the Sawunt Waree Government. We have taken the account of the warfare from our brother editor of the Courier, but cannot forego the pleasure of wishing our little band of heroes with their gallant commander, similar success in their future enterprizes.

It will be observed, that the account in another part of our paper, concerning the reception of the Swedish King at Drontheim in Norway, is very different, from the account published in a former number.

The Freight of Cotton from most parts of America to England is stated as $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb.

The 38th Regiment had arrived at the Cape the 60th were to return on the same transports.

We are sorry to state that on Thursday night last, a large Ketch, on board of which General Boye, his lady and family, with Mrs. Williams and family, had embarked for Surat, in attempting to return into this harbour, on ac-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

ount of the illness of Mrs. Boye, was run by the tindal on the S. E. prong where she immediately filled with water. By the great exertions of Mr. R. Furlong, who was also a passenger on board of her, General Boye, his wife and four children, with Mrs. Williams and two children, were saved in the boat that was luckily towing astern, which was obliged to make several trips between the sinking vessel and the shore before the passengers could be all got out. We regret to learn however that four persons have been drowned, i. e. two of Mrs. Williams's servants and two of the H. C. seapoys. As soon as the intelligence of the Ketch being on the rocks was known here, Capt. Mack sent two bunder boats to endeavor to get her off the reef, but owing to the darkness and not knowing the precise spot the wreck was not discovered till day-light, and she afterwards sunk near the Oyster rock. The exertions now making by the Master Attendants department to raise the vessel have already succeeded and some of the very valuable property on board of her has been saved. It was for unate that when the vessel struck that the Flood had just made, if the Ebb had been running, many more lives would have been lost.

By advices dated Camp at Amlah 12th ult. we are informed that Appah Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore had made his escape from his retreat in the Deo Pahur, or Maha Deo hills. A large party of his adherents, consisting, it is said, of Arabs and Patans were a few days before the date of our correspondent's letter, attacked and defeated by Capt. James commanding a party of Bengal cavalry and infantry near a place called Boordee in the neighbourhood of the Shahpoor jungle. About 200 of the enemy are said to have been killed, and some were taken prisoners. The number of the enemy is variously reported, but it appears to be certain that it greatly exceeded that of Capt. Jones's detachment. Appah Sahib was reported to have been in front of the body of his adherents defeated by Capt. Jones, and was accompanied by a party of pinderries. Some accounts state that he has crossed the Nerbudah.

It is most probable that the ex-rajah will soon throw himself on the clemency of the British government.

We hear likewise that the greater part of the deserters from the Bengal army, which joined Appah Sahib, have been taken and executed.

Five troops of H. M. 17th Light Dragoons, which were on their march from Kandeish to Kaira, have, we understand, been ordered to return to the former province. The detachment had reached the banks of the Nerbudda on their route to Kaira.

Advices from Camp at Raree, dated Sunday the 14th instant, we are happy to say, inform us that, that fort has been taken possession of by our gallant forces under the command of Major General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T. The pettah and outworks of the fort were stormed in a most gallant style on the 13th, by a detachment of the force under the command of Lieut. Col. Clifford, C. B. and in consequence of their success, the principal part of the garrison, consisting of about 1200 men, evacuated the fort during the following night, and the next day the whole of the fort was in our possession. Our loss is 8 *killed*, and 25 *wounded*, amongst the latter we are sorry to find Lieutenants Naylor and Dowdall of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, severely. The conduct of our brave officers and men throughout the whole of the operations before Raree is spoken of in the highest terms of praise; but in an especial manner, that of the detachment employed on the severe and arduous storming of the pettah and out-works. The detachment was formed into two divisions, the one commanded by Captain Sanderson H. M. 89th Regiment, and the other by Capt. Garroway of the 2 19th N. I. Amongst those who distinguished themselves in the storming, honorable mention is made of the prominent and gallant conduct of Captain Stannus, the Assistant Adjutant General, who volunteered his services, and of Lieutenant Marriott, the Major General's Aid-de-camp, and his brother, Lieut. Marriott of the Royal Navy, who also volunteered their services. Captain Stannus and Lieutenant Marriott were the first officers who entered the tower thro' a port hole, and before the scaling ladders had arrived. Captain Wilson, Assistant Commissary General, and Lieutenant Dashwood were also conspicuous for their example, zeal and gallantry.

[*Courier.*

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE
OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

[BUY		[SELL
Rs. As.		Rs. As.
3 0	Six per Cent. Loan promissory Notes Discount,	3 8

BENGAL
CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE 30TH JAN. 1819.

Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. to be Resident at Delhi.

Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts, to be Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad.

THE 26TH JANUARY, 1819.

C. T. Metcalfe, Esq. to be Private Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor General.

FEBRUARY 7.

By the Ceylon Government Gazette of January 2d we observe, that on the preceding afternoon, about two o'clock, an unfortunate affray occurred on Slave Island, between a party of the Bengal Volunteers, and some Malays. The cause of the conflict is not yet ascertained, but we are sorry to state that many have been severely wounded on both sides and one has since died of his wounds. A Court of Enquiry is now sitting to investigate the cause of this unhappy occurrence.

In a letter dated the 14th of Jan. we have received the particulars of a gallant affair that took place under Captain Watson of the 1st Battalion 26th Regt —the Detachment consisted of a Rissallah of the 3d Rohilla Cavalry under Cornet Cussons, and 2 Companies of the 1st Batt. 26th Regiment.

On the 1st January Captain Watson's Hurkaras brought intelligence of a party of Horse and Foot, consisting of about 600 men, having plundered a village near Hindah in the precincts of his command. The Detachment consisting as above were immediately got under arms at 9 A. M. and after a forced march of 12 kos arrived at the village, which had been completely sacked, and then abandoned. The villagers gave information that the insurgents were at no great distance, and in consequence Captain Watson pursued on with the the Cavalry and a small party of Infantry. After going about 2 kos the enemy was soon observed on the opposite bank of a very steep and almost impassable nullah, and they immediately opened a smart fire, in which two Sepoys were wounded. Captain Watson instantly made arrangements for the attack, at which time the enemy were flying in all directions; the Infantry soon crossed the nullah, and after some delay, occasioned by the difficulty of the Ghaut, the Cavalry succeeded in following:—the Rissallah was formed into two parties, one under Cornet Cussons, and the other under the Rissaladar, who led them to the charge in a very gallant manner, and pursued them for upwards of two kos; —night coming on, put an end to the chase. In this little enterprize 130 of the enemy are said to have been killed and wounded, some prisoners were taken, and a number of Horses, Tattoos, and Bullocks, brought in by the lascars. Captain Watson speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Cornet Cussons, who led the men to the charge in a very spirited manner, and the Sepoys behaved with their usual coolness and intrepidity. The Rohillas had one Horse killed, and are said to have conducted themselves most nobly.

[*Bengal Hurkaru.—Feb.* 6.

Accounts about this time reached Malacca from Batavia, stating that the Supreme Government there had received some imperfect tidings of our late Ceylon Expedition. Ignorant however, of its object, they immediately concluded that its destination must be *Palembang*, to inflict a retaliation on them for their hostile conduct to the troops sent thither by Sir Stamford Raffles. They lost not a moment to be prepared for us with an equal number of men, and accordingly they dispatched a body of one thousand infantry immediately to the spot, and ordered five thousand more to be in readiness, to embark at a moment's notice.

[*Calcutta Journal, Feb.* 5.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

(*From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current.*)

Opium

Patna per chest. 1890
Benares ... 1850

Sugar

Fine white, per md.	...	11 8 *a* 12 8
Middling ditto	...	9 0 *a* 10 8
Low ditto	....	8 0 *a* 9 0
Jagry	....	3 8 *a* 4 0

Ginger—Considerable purchases have been made in this lately, and the price has advanced.

Rice—Maintains its quotations.

Sugar—Continues in fair request, and is looking up.

Statement of the principal Exports from Calcutta, from 1st to 31st Jan.

	Gt. Bt.	Fr. Er.	Am.	Oth. Pl.	Tot. T.	20 Cwt.
Cotton, Bales of 300lbs.	4465	1228	100	101	5894	789
Sugar, Bazar Maunds,	19829	11390	9315	10042	50576	1851½
Indigo, Factory Mds.	1315	2628	652	16	16447	543½
Salt Petre, Fy. Mds.	5925	——	1170	1900	8995	297
Ginger, Bazar Mds.	3355	1052	2734	2355	9496	347-12

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, the 1st February, 1819.

	Ves.	Tons.
Honorable Company's Ships,	1	818.
Free Traders,	24	11174
Country Ships, employed,	29	10516
Country Ships, for sale, or wanting freight,	32	13015
American Vessels,	6	1966
French Vessels,	7	2958
Spanish Vessels,	—	—
Portuguese Vessels,	5	1473
Danish Vessels,	—	—
Arab Vessels,	—	—
Total	104,	41920

TWENTIETH CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,—MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1818.

PRIZES.

Nos. 2009, 2603 and 5414, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 24, 737, 878, 1621, 3970 4253 and 4468, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 879, 968, 3210 3358, 5260, and 5821, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,—THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 4832, Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 1049 and 2624, Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 3782, Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 637, 1152, 3603, 3632, 3645, and 3926, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 226, 859, 824, 3146, 3586, 4991, 5590, 5706 and 5886, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Madras.

We understand His Excellency the Admiral, and Lady, are shortly expected to visit this Presidency in His Majesty's Ship *Minden*.

The *Liverpool*, at the date of our last accounts from Trincomalie, was about to sail for the Isle of France, to relieve H. M. Ship *Magicienne*.

We mentioned in our last Number by mistake that the *Lady Campbell*, was to proceed to England, via Bombay; We have now to state "that she will not proceed beyond Tellicherry on the Malabar Coast, and that she will leave that place for England on or before the 15th proximo."

The Packet *Cerberus*, Captain Fotheringham, it is now determined, will proceed to London, from this Port direct. She has excellent accommodations, and offers a fine opportunity for a quick run to England. She will sail about the end of the month.

On Tuesday last, the Ships *Lord Keith* and *General Palmer*, sailed for England—The packets intended for the *Hyperion* were forwarded by the *Lord Keith*.

Passengers by the Lord Keith.—Lady Floyer; Mrs. Andrew; Mrs. Pritchard; Mrs. Smith; J. W. Lewis, Esq. Civil Service; H. Dickenson, Esq. ditto; Lieutenant John Metcalfe, 1st Bt. 4th Regt. N. I. Cornet C. M. Dighton, H. M. 24th L. D. Lieut. James Friewell, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. N. I.; Captain J. R. Ardagh, 1st Bat. 14th Regt. N. I.; Brevet Captain J. Harris, of the 6th Rt. N. I.; Lieut. Daly, H. M. 53d Regt. Mr. W. Bent, Free Mariner; Captain G. Weltdon, late Commander of the Ship Lady Castlereagh, and Captain Walter Young, late Commander of the Ship Wanstead.—Children: Misses Ann Blacker, M. A. Yates, Jane Andrew, Isabella Andrew, E. S. Roberts, A. M. Smith, Louisa Smith, Harriet Smith, and T. Pritchard;—Masters Alexander Andrew, Henry Andrew, George H. S. Yates, F. Parry, C. H. G. Robarts, C. W. Hawkins, H. W. Hawkins, W. G. Pritchad, C. E. Pritchad, and J. D. Verner, a Child.

Per *General Palmer.*—Mrs. Courtayne; the Rev. Dr. Ball, Chaplain; Captain Taylor, Royal Navy; Lieutenant Walsh, H. M. 34th Regt.; Lieut. Ready, ditto, Lieutenant Petry, H. M. 89th Regt. Lieut. Courtayne, H. M. 69th Regt. and Lieut. Fynn, ditto; Master Flower.

The drawing of the Madras Lottery finishes this day. Prizes above 150 Rupees drawn on the following days, viz.

Monday, the 1st of February.—No. 656 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees; No. 2664 a Prize of 4,000 Rupees; No. 5168 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees; Nos. 619 1009 3942 4553 4798 4678 4347 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Thursday, the 4th of February—No. 1724 a Prize of 30,000 Rupees; No. 3669 a Prize of 4000 Rupees; No. 2603 a Prize of 1000 Rupees; Nos. 227 652 1344 1586 3617 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

[*Mad. Gaz.—Feb.* 13.

JAPAN.

When at Penang, in the month of July last I met with a gentleman, who had performed two voyages from Batavia to Nangasacki, on board of the English ship Charlotte, with Dutch colours, about 1813 or 14. The usual restrictions imposed on strangers, visiting the port, of course very much confined his sources of information. It appeared, as though the interpreters spoke English fluently, and he particularly mentions their inquiries for English books. Japanese books, pictures, and I believe, merchandize of all descriptions, they were at liberty to purchase at discretion, and were also permitted to visit the city as often as they pleased; but the expense and ceremony attending these visits, rendered them not peculiarly desirable. After quitting Nangasacki, they landed occasionally at the villages on the coast, and were courteously received by the inhabitants, who were very numerous and poor, with large families of children. In the course of conversation with the interpreter, whenever they spoke of themselves or vessel as English, they used to be checked and desired to say, "American;" the English language and English books &c. were also called "American." This was said to have arisen from a declaration of enmity to the English, which had been made in the most solemn manner; no attention ought to be paid to this, by those who would know the real state of Japan.

The late Doctor Ainslie, visited Japan in the Charlotte, and from his papers, Governor Raffles drew up a short memoir, and presented it to the Literary Society of Batavia, in whose Transactions, you will no doubt meet with it. One circumstance therein noticed is, that in visiting a temple, an Irish officer, surprised at something, exclaimed, "Jesus Christus," on which, one of the priests, their conductors, significantly, though good naturedly, looked at him, as much as to say, "we have heard that name, but pray do not here obtrude it upon us." Whilst we are on this subject, allow me to say a word concerning the cross being trampled upon; Pinkerton in his Geography says, that "the cross with its other symbols, are annually trampled under foot; but it is a fable that the Dutch are constrained to join in this ceremony." About a dozen years since, I sailed with an old Dutch Captain, who had made three voyages to Nangasacki, in early life, as a seaman; I have often heard him speak of Japan, and amongst other things, describe the ceremony above mentioned, as a mere NOTHING, yet performed on board of all vessels arriving there: he used to say, it was only a cross chalked on the deck, over which the Captain and those of the crew, who were visible (for the majority used to be stowed away, by connivance of the inferior Japanese officers) had to step across; I did not inquire if any thing of the kind had been attempted on board of the Charlotte, but, I believe, that it was not.

RELIGIOUS SECTS.

Some Account of the Sect of Ismaeliyahs who frequent Mecca on pilgrimage, and are found both in India and Syria; drawn up at the request of the late Mr. Barkhardt.

The *Ismaeliyahs* are a sect of Shiahs, who take their name from Ismail, the son of Imam Jaffer Sadik, the sixth Imam, as they consider him as the true heir of the Imamet; they do not acknowledge Moosa and the last five Imams. This sect flourished under the Egyptian Khalifs, and in a Dynasty in Irak founded by Hadisan Sabah. It seems to be unknown in India.

The *Ali ilahiyahs* are common in India, they hold that celestial spirits have frequently appered in palpable shapes, that God himself has been so manifested, particularly in the person of Ali Morteza, whose image as Ali-allah (Ali-God) they deem it lawful to worship They believe in the Metempsychosis and abstain from animal food. They believe that Ali returned to the sun, which is himself, and is therefore worshipped. They deny the authenticity of the Koran as now extant. They say that God has often manifested himself in

(*To be continued after the Poetry.*)

POETS CORNER.

Mr. Editor.

There are few of your Readers, I believe, unacquainted with the advantages the delightful climate at the Cape of Good Hope affords. This may perhaps render the following Poetic tribute, acceptable if you will be so good as to give it a berth in your paper.

LINES.

On quitting the Cape for England, after a charming sojourn of some months at the beautiful village of Stellenbosch, situated about twenty six miles from Cape Town.

Dear tranquil, peaceful seat farewell!
For never shall I see thee more;
Farewell each rock, and deep'ning dell!
Thy mountains bold, and torrent's roar!

Within thy thick embow'ring shade,
Sweet village! with rich foliage crownd,
Where many a swain, and many a maid,
Have gladsome trac'd their ev'ning's round—

Oft have I sped, with cheerful gait,
Snug, shelter'd from the noon-tide rays;
Or, in some chequer'd shade have sat,
And "whil'd" the merry hours away.

Or when calm eventide was come,
Seen tripping with some winsome fair,
Have kiss'd, and seen her safe at home,
(For love was not a stranger there).

Oft too, contemplative have sought—
Deep in the mountain's bosom, wild,
Some cool, retir'd irriguous spot,
Perenial verdure! soft and mild.

There have I tranquil, silent trac'd,
The page with wisdom, silence found;
Or airy, jocund, lightsome, pac'd,
O'er wit and humour's frolic ground.

Sweet flagrolet,—companion dear!
Oft would thy soft, thy dulcet sound,
Arrest the distant, passing ear,
And spread a magic charm around.

Mellifluous tones! that fondly soothe,
The love—afflicted, gentle heart;
Responsive—melancholy smooth,—
A sad, soft influence impart.

Ye calm delights—ye peaceful scenes farewell!
Adieu! each lov'ly fair one too:
For soon the fierce South-eastern gale,
Wafts me for ever from your view!

(Continued from the third Page.)

human shape; that Mahommed was only his messenger, and that God perceiving the insufficiency of Mahommed, assumed the human shape as Ali to supply his defects.

The *Boraha* acknowledge the twelve Imams and do not deify Ali, circumstances which distinguish them from the above sects. They are settled chiefly at Ahmedabad; they were converted from Paganism upwards of five hundred years ago by Mullah Ali, in Gujrat. In the reign of Firuz Shah, some of them became Sunnis. They are generally merchants or mechanics. They send a fifth of their gains to the Syeds of Medina, and pay eleemosynary alms to the chief of their learned, to be distributed among the poor. They are temperate. They have often endured persecution from the orthodox Sunnis.

They are under the government of a hierarchy, and wear at their orison an appropriate dress, which they daily wash with their own hands.

In addition to Mr. Colebrooke's information, it may be added that Khafi Khan, the celebrated historian of the family of Timur, relates that he had conversed with some learned Doctors or Ulema of the *Ismaeliyahs*, who also go under the name of Chiragh-Kush, and Rafzi, (lamp-extinguishers and heretics) of Ahmedabad, who are by the Shiah Doctors reckoned unbelievers. He was intimate with Mullah Jewan, the Mujtehed and Chief Priest of the sect in Ahmedabad, and asked him the grounds of their bad character, as heretics and lamp-extinguishers. Khafi Khan was shewn the volumes of their Divinity, and the reasons of their opinions were explained to him with great frankness; and although in reality in all their opinions they originally accorded with the Shiahs, except only that in addition to the twelve Imams they rank Ismael as a thirteenth Imam, and do not admit of marriages celebrated to last only a short limited time, yet on this account the Imamia Ulema deny their right to the appellation of Musulman; and in Persia the Doctors of the Shiah sect persecute with great asperity such as live in that country, putting numbers of them to death and banishing others. This sect offer as a proof of the Imamship of Ismael, the fact stated in the Kuleini, which is the chief book of Shiah tradition, where it is written that Imam Musa Kazim called his favorite son Ismael in his boyhood *Imam*, and that the words of an Imam are never vain. Such is the leading argument which they adduce in support of their Ismaelism. As for the charge against them as being cheragh-kush, (or lamp-extinguishers) says Khafi, I have found nothing either in their books or customs to support it, to justify bestowing that name upon them, except only that Mulla Jewan told me that on the Ide of Gheedir Khuve, on the 18th Zilhaj, which the Imamia reckon among their stated Ides, they have great rejoicings. Their detractors allege that having buried a jar in the earth, they sift flour into it, and are guilty of the heinous crimes and immorality laid to their charge.

European Extracts.

Joseph Buonaparte's Plan for Revolutionizing South America.

FROM AN OUTLINE OF THE REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Instructions given by Joseph Napoleon to the commissary or principal agent appointed by him at Baltimore, M. Desmoulard, and to the others who furnished with his orders; have gone to Spanish America for the purpose of exciting a revolution there:—

"The object which these agents are to aim at for the present, is only to declare to Creoles of Spanish America, and to persuade them, that his Imperial and Royal Majesty has solely in view:—to give liberty to Spanish America, whose inhabitants have been enslaved for so many years, and the only return expected for so great a boon is the friendship of the natives, and commerce with the harbours of both Americas. That to render Spanish America free and independent of Europe, his said Majesty offers all the necessary assistance of troops and warlike stores, he having agreed with the United States of North America to accommodate him therewith. Every commissary or agent in chief, being acquainted with the district to which he is deputed, and also with the character of its inhabitants, will have no difficulty in selecting proper persons to give them the needful instructions for persuading the people, and pointing out to them the advantages they will derive from throwing off the European yoke. He will make them observe, that large sums will remain and circulate in the American provinces by suspending the profuse remittances which are continually making to Spain; and that their commerce will be increased, and their ports be open to all foreign nations. He will dwell on the advantage to be derived from the freedom of agriculture, and the cultivation of all those articles at present prohibited by the Spanish Government: for instance, that of saffron, hemp, flax, olives, vines, &c.; the benefit that will accrue to them from the establishment of manufactures of every sort; the great satisfaction and advantage of abolishing the monopolies of tobacco, gunpowder, stamps, &c. To obtain these points with some ease, in consequence of the greater part of the people being uncivilized, the agents ought to be solicitous to render themselves acceptable to the governors, intendants, curates, and prelates. They will spare no expense, nor any other means of gaining good will, especially that of the ecclesiastics, on whom they are to prevail, that they should argue and persuade penitents when they come to confess, that they stand in need of an independent Government, that they must not lose so favourable an opportunity as that which now presents itself, and which the Emperor Napoleon affords them, who they are to make the people believe is sent by God to chastise the pride and tyranny of monarchs; and that it is a mortal sin admitting of no pardon to resist God's will. They on every occasion call to their minds the opposition they experience from the Europeans, the vile manner in which they are treated by them, and the contempt to which they are exposed. They will also remind the Indians, circumstantially, of the cruelties of the Spaniards in conquest, and of their infamous treatment of their legitimate sovereigns, in dethroning them, in taking away their lives, or enslaving them. They will describe the acts of injustice which they daily experience in applying for places, which are bestowed by the viceroys and governors on worthless persons, to the exclusion of the meritorious. They will direct the people's attention to superior talents of the many neglected Creoles and people of merit, contrasted with the European public officers and ecclesiastics, which will make apparent the hardships they suffer, and will enable them to draw a parallel between the talents and merits of the Creoles and those of the European officers. They will present to them the difference between the United States and Spanish America, the comforts which those Americans enjoy, and their advancement in commerce, agriculture, and navigation; and the pleasure of living free from the European yoke, and being left solely to their own patriotic and elective Government. They will assure them, that America, once disengaged from Spain, will become the legisalatrix of Europe. All agents, both principle and subordinate, are to specify the names of those who declare themselves friends and votaries of liberty; and the subaltern agents are to transmit the lists to the principals who will make their reports to my envoy in the United States, for my information, and that they may duly reward every individual. My agents will refrain from declaiming against the inquisition of the church, and, in their conversations, rather insist upon the necessity of that holy tribunal, and on the usefulness of the clergy. Upon the insurrectional standards or banners is to be inscribed the motto, "Long live the catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion, and perish the bad Government." They will, besides make the Indians observe how happy they will be when they become once more masters of their country, and free from the tyrannical tribute which they pay to a foreign Monarch; and lastly, they will tell the people that their said Monarch does not so much as exist in his own Government, but is in the power of the restorer of liberty, and the universal legislator Napoleon. In short, these agents must, by all possible means, endeavour to shew the people the utility which will arise to them from the Government in question. The revolution having been thus prepared, and all the principal members who are to take a share in it, every city and province, having been gained over, it will be for the chief as well as the subordinate agents to accelerate the insurrection, in order that the revolt may take place at the different points agreed upon, on the same day and at the same hour: this being a material point which will greatly facilitate the enterprise. The principal agents in every province of their department, and the subalterns in the posts assigned them, will win over the domestics of governors, intendants, and other persons in power, and by means of them will poison those of this class whom they consider as hostile to the undertaking; an operation to precede the revolution, in order to remove all obstacles. The first thing to be considered will be, how to stop the remittance of treasure to the Peninsula, which may easily be effected by having good agents at Vera Cruz, where all the vessels arriving from Europe will be received, and their officers and crewers immediately confined in the fortresses, until every thing shall have succeeded and the revolution be in forwardness. The agents are further directed to instruct their sub-agents to transmit to them frequent accounts of the progress of the revolution; and the chief agents will communicate with my Envoy in the United States by the channels which shall be pointed out to them. For this purpose it will be proper to keep prepared hand conveyances to those points of the coast which may be deemed suitable, and where there are always to be ready vessels for any emergency.

"JOSEPH NAPOLEON.

To my Envoy, DESMOULARD.

LANCASHIRE.

[From the *Manchester Herald*. Sept. 22.]

"Although we this week have to record a circumstance which arose out of the discontents of the weavers at Burnley, in this county, yet it is coupled with the satisfaction, that all is now quiet and peaceable in that district.

"Plain cotton fabries, which require the least personal skill in weaving, are chiefly made in that neighbourhoor; and when is it considered that three weeks are always deemed a sufficient length of time to teach a mere labourer, when committed for any offence to the New Bailey Prison, to weave calico, it cannot be wondered that competition is excessive, or that the price paid for weaving the article should be small, compared with that paid for goods which require superier skill. The weavers of Burnley, it appears, were not satisfied with the advance they had actually obtained on the price of their labour; and on Tuesday last they employed the bellman to give public notice of a meeting to enforce their claim for more. The Civil Authority, however, very properly interfered, and took the bellman into custody, as the active agent of the combination. This his employers, in great numbers, resented; and by the help of iron crows, pickaxes, &c. they forced open the prison-door, and liberated the prisoner. Their success in this instance made them still more irregular, and their numbers on Wednesday became so great, and their menaces so violent, that the Magistrates did not deem it prudent to persist in the exercise of their duty, till they had more military assistance than six dragoons (all that could be sparad from other duty within a day's march of Burnley) could afford.

"Informed of this circumstance, the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry, in the handsomest manner, volunteered their services; and about twelve o'clock on Thursday, whilst the rain poured down in torrents, they marched under the command of Captain Hindley. The rain continued during the whole of the march, which was accomplished in six hours. The influence of their presence at Burnley was immediately felt, without their being reduced to the disagreeable alternative of applying force in order to disperse their fellow-countrymen.

"During the whole of the day, a great number of most turbulent characters had possession of the streets, in which all business was suspended. Placards, referring to the outrage of Tuesday, had been prepared by the proper authorities, but no one had dared to venture amongst the ill-directed populace in order to post them, till the cavalry were descried approaching the town, when they were immediately made public; and on the arrival of the yeomanry, with a promptitude and vigour which did honour to the gentlemen who composed it, the civil power began to act, and in little more than an hour seven of the most violently active of the insurgents were taken into custody, without any resistance on the part of the crowd, which dispersed immediately on the approach of the patriotic corps; and at a very early hour that evening the town was perfectly at peace, and the prisoners conducted (through Padiham) to Blackham prison, under the escort of the six dragoons already mentioned.

"The next day the yeomanry accompanied the Magisrrates to Padiham, where a meeting had been announced; here the presence of the force broken the spirits of the refractory; and, instead of attending an unlawful meeting, the quiet, peaceable, and industrious weavers, who had been forcibly driven from the rooms by threats of vengeance by the leaders, had resumed their daily labour, and the click of the fly-shuttle was heard in every loom-house. After a stay of two hours at Padiham, the cavalry returned to their hospitable quarters at Burnley, which, on invitations so hearty that it was impossible to evade them, were in the private houses of the principal inhabitants, where they and their horses were treated in a manner which did honour both to the town and the individuals who so very handsomely performed the rites of hospitality to the gentlemen who had, in so patriotic a manner, left their accustomary pursuits, and hastened to rescue them from the danger with which they were threatened by a body of men labouring under erroneous, but strongly excited impressions.

"On Saturday morning, order being perfectly restored, the proper authorities again respected, and the 6 dragoons increased to a sergeant's guard by a detachment which had arrived to support the magistracy, the gentlemen of the yeomanry corps prepared to make homeward, when, immediately before they left the town, a testimonial of the estimation in which their valuable services were held, was hastily drawn up on the spur of the occasion, and signed by as many of the principal inhabitants of Burnley and its vicinity as were immediately on the spot."

ENGLISH OPERA.

Last night a new Operetta, called *The Rendezvous*, was produced for the first time. The modest diminutive which designates the title is a natural protection from any rigour or captiousness of criticism. It has been of late a common practice to vary and agitate the fleeting scenes of our dramatic exhibitions with aids and borrowings from the Parisian stage, the minor departments of which have been abundantly productive of that levity, always characteristic of its origin, and frequently pleasant in its adoption. Whether the present piece is thence derived does not distinctly appear, nor is the question worth much anxiety. It is quite enough to feel and acknowledge that it proved productive of general and uninterrupted mirth throughout its brief and lively course.

An old gentleman, who appears to be a retired citizen, living at the other side of Hounslow with a daughter *Lucretia*, a young lady of precise manners and affected decorum, and a niece, *Sophia*, a gay headlong romp, intends to go to London; but full of terrors at the thought of crossing the heath, terrors which are rather augmented than allayed, by the greater timidity of a trusty servant that attends him, proceeds with reluctance, leaving the care of his house to his daughter, his niece, and the maid *Rose*. The niece takes the very first opportunity after the old man's departure of consulting the maid about the best means of introducing *Charles*, a young gentleman she had casually become acquainted with, and whose very *name* she is enamoured of. The cunning maid, adverting to the rigid correctness of *Lucretia*, is startled at the proposal, and will by no means engage in it. A similar proposal, however, is about the same time, to her great surprise, made by the formal *Lucretia*, who was desirous to admit to her privacy a *Captain Golding*. The artful confidant objects, that this cannot be done without the knowledge of *Sophia*, a suggestion that alarms the hypocritical intriguer, who apprehends as much peril from the giddiness of *Sophia*, as *Sophia*, dreaded from the rigour of *Lucretia*. The intenseness, however, of the two young ladies' inclinations though operating in different ways, brings about, with the clever assistance of [illegible] lovers of both are introduced, and huddled into separate closets, like *Random* and his friend in *Ways and Means*, and from which they are released by means not very dissimilar, at a moment when the old gentleman returning home, after a fright which prevented in the midway the progress of his journey, occasions a happy catastrophe, by his consenting to the marriages of the lovers. The piece is ascribed to a gentleman of the name of AYTON, and it does much credit to his taste, ingenuity, and observation. Next to the primitive announcement of a new piece, nothing could be more attractive or agreeable than the re-appearance of Miss KELLY, after her recent and lamented illness. She was received at her entrance on the stage with all that enthusiasm of applause which her rare and admirable talents are calculated to call forth. Her part in the Operetta was that of *Sophia*, in which she displayed to admirable advantage these fine talents which no actress since the heyday of the late Mrs. JORDAN's fame, can shew any pretensions to emulate. Miss. I. STEVENSON, in the maid, *Rose*, and Mrs. W. S. CHATTERLEY, in *Lucretia*, were justly applauded. HARLEY, as the servant, was admirable; and his master, CHATTERLEY, deserved great praise, and would be entitled to more if he were less elaborate and did not render his dialogue.

"Slow and deliberate as the parting toll."

The music was light and tasteful, and did credit to Mr. PRICE, the composer and selector. The house was fully and fashionably attended, and the piece announced with acclamation for repetition tomorrow.

[*The New Times.—Sep. 22.*

TO WOMAN.—[FROM THE GREEK.]

Oh thou! by Heaven ordain'd to be
Arbitress of man's destiny!
From thy sweet lip one tender sigh,—
One glance from thine approving eye,—
Can raise or bend him at thy will.
To virtue's noblest flights, or worst extremes of ill!

Be angel-minded! and despise
Thy sex's little vanities;
And let not passion's lawless tide
Thy better purpose sweep aside;
For woe awaits the evil hour.
That lends to Man's annoy thy heaven-entrusted power.

Woman! 'tis thine to cleanse his heart
From every gross, unholy part;
Thine, in domestic solitude,
To win him to be wise and good;
His pattern, guide, and friend, to be,
To give him back the Heaven, he forfeited for thee.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED,
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 3d March 1819.

POLITICS OF AMERICA.

The following extract of a letter from a Gentleman, for many years resident in Virginia, to his friend in Glasgow, is dated the 30th of July last, and is taken from *The Glasgow Courier* of Saturday last :—

"The affairs of this country are assuming a very interesting aspect, owing to the prodigious increase of its inhabitants. You can have no conception of its boundaries ; indeed, in a short time nothing less than the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, will form two of its bounds ; and how long the people on your side will be able to form our northern boundary, it is difficulty to say ; I apprehend it will not be many scores of years. We look to Canada with a wishful eye ; and, as to our southern border, we have this year taken possession of a part of the poor King of Spain's teritories, and the whole of the Floridas must follow. Although we are here zealous Republicans, we are as encroaching, and as fond of power and extensive dominions as Buonaparte was. When Great Britain and this country go to war again, there will be the most violent struggle that perhaps we ever read of in the history of the world. I hope in God not to live to see it ! The vanity of the leading demagogues here is inconceivable. In their speeches and orations, they maintain that they are the bravest and wisest people on earth ; and that no people can compete with them, when there is any thing like equality of numbers. Your newspapers are ransacked for matters of ridicule and abuse against the British Government ; latterly, indeed, the Spaniards came in for a large share. Our violent men are eager to assist and countenance the Patriots (as they are called) in South America. They even abuse the President for not recognising them as an independent people at once.

"We have had a summer, this far, of excessive hot weather ; nothing like it for twenty years. For five weeks past, the mercury has ranged from 70 to 100 degrees ; I do not believe that it has been, even in the night, below 70. In Philadelphia, several degrees to the northward of this, the thermometer has been in the shade, several times 102 ; in the sun, it has risen to 146.—We have had several heavy rains, but the heat has continued ; we continue healthy notwithstanding the extreme heat.

"Your Parliamentary Orators betray, in their Speeches, the grossest ignorance with respect to this country, Even, *Brougham*, the great demagogue, either intentionally or through ignorance, endeavours to lead you astray with respect to the state of morals and police here. It is a fact, that the state of morals throughout the United State is depraved to an extreme degree ; forgeries on the banks, and burglaries of every kind prevail exceedingly ; and, in some of the Western States the life of the human species is held in no higher estimation than the most noxious of the brute creation, when any the slightest offence is given. O ! I wish some of your murmuring discontented gentry were in this country but a very few years ; they would soon change their tone !"

London Sept. 23.

INFAMOUS PLACARD.

Yesterday afternoon a most infamous *Placard* was posted in various parts of the town : and a Halfpenny *Pamphlet* was forwarded to various parts of the country, both the one and the other beginning with these words "*The Rights of the People—Unity, or Slavery.*" The manifest intention of these publications was to prepare the lower classes for a general Insurrection.—They were told that they were Slaves, that the Borough Junto (by which was evidently meant the legislative authorities of the kingdom) had invaded their rights—that a *Crisis* was approaching which might for ages seal their fate—that they must be either Freemen or Slaves that they must be prompt and *bold*, and that Liberty would be their reward.—All these vidlent appeals to their passions were followes up by at more direct appeal to their pocket. They were besought to subscribe *One penny* per week to a fund, of which WATSON wast to be the Secretary, and HUNT the Treasurer! By dint of the simpler rules of arithmetic, these bright Geniuses had discovered, that 1,200000 persons subscribing each a penny per week, would produce a fund of Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds per year ; and as such a sum, of the Two Hundred and Sixtieth part of such a sum, would be a glorious prize to person in the desperate situation of HUNT and WATSON, they would doubtless be glad to get it into their hands, whatever might be its ultimate destination. The pamphlet states, that in two years, the money so collected would break up the factions of the country, by which is meant that it would, on the ruins of the present Constitution, erect a monstrous system of United Suffrage and Annual Parliaments. We shall perhaps be told, that the folly of the scheme, and the despicable characters of the proposed Secretary and Treasurer, are a sufficient guarantee against any mischief resulting from such a proposed. But alas ? the thousands of men now, or lately, in a state of agitation and tumult, in our manufacturing districts, are little likely to be deterred from any scheme by it folly ; and HUNT himself cannot be more despised than MARAT was, who afterwards sent so many unhappy victimes to the guilotine. But WATSON and HUBE arrogate to themselves titles of superiority over the expected dupes of their plan. As JACK CADE knighted himself, so WATSON dubs himself a *Doctor*, and HUNT assumes the rank of an *Esquire !* And ridiculous as it may appear, even these impudent assumptions of dignity give them weight with their stupid and infatuated followers. Let us consider what will be the consequence if their project for raising money should succeed. Either they will employ it for the most dangerous purposes, or they will run away with it as so many fraudalent collectors have done to America. The latter alternative is perhaps the more probable; but the other is certainly within the bounds of possibility. The great question is whether the circulation of the Placards and pamphlets in question be a thing either legal or tolerated. Are we to suffer a torch to be applied to the inflammable materials by wich we are surrounded? Is there no duty which we owe to society at large to put a stop to those incendiary proceedings ? If there be, we trust, that the law furnishes adequate means for the discharge of that duty, and that those means will be employed with a firm and unsparing hand on the present occasion.

The Paris Papers of the 16th, received yesterday are altogether destitute of intelligence. The Duke of RICHELIEU, having held a conference on Friday with the KING, left Paris on the evening of the same day for Aix-la-Chapelle. The Emperor of RUSSIA will, in his journey through Germany, observe a strict *incognito*. The Duchess of BERRY is recovering rapidly from the effects of her confinement. It is stated in an article from Frankfort that the United States, having resolved to send nMinisters Plenipotentiary only to the Court of London, Paris Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, there will be merely a simple Charge d' Affaires accredited to the King of SWEDEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A carriage of which the box; the body, the harness, and the horses are white, has excited, for some days, the curiosity of the Parisians. The coachman and footmen wear white hats, and are dressed in white liveries. Inside is a child, aged about 10 years, dressed in white, as is also a female servant who accompanies him.

The Carron, Captain FURNEAUX, will sail when the wind is fair for the Cape, the Mauritius, and Trincomalee. Major-General DARLING goes out as Military Commandant to the Mauritius. He will also act as Governor of that Colony until the arrival of R. T. FARQUHAR, Esq. at present in England for the re-establishment of his health.

We are told that an agent from Copenhagen direct is arrived in this city, fro the purchase of bombazines. Our manufature, it appears, is now very much worn in Sweden—(*Norwich Paper.*)

From Christiania there is a report of a more intimate union being intended between the Courts of Sweden and Denmark, and that the King of SWEDEN and the PRINCE ROYAL were about to take a journey to Copenhagen.

The city of Caraccas,, before the earthquake in 1812 contained about 45,000 inhabitants. By that calamity, and the subsequent and yet desolating war, its population has been reduced to 7000 souls. The population in many other parts of Venezuela is supposed to have seffered nearly in the same proportion and from the latter cause.

The Buenos Ayres Government has issued an order, declaring that the flag used on board vessels of war besides the two colours of white and blue hitherto adopted, shall have a Sun in the centre, to distinguish them from merchantmen.

The approaching vintage is expected to be very abundant in France. It has already commenced at Ivry-Seine, and at Vitry, where each acre of vineyard yielded 16 or 20 half-hogsheads of wine. This is considered a most abundant produce.

Yesterday being the anniversary of his MAJESTY's Coronation, the morning was asbered in with the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy, and the Park and Tower guns were fired at one o'clock.

Sir T. TYRWHITT. who lately arrived at Torr Royal, has been inspecting the Dartmoor depot ; which has revived the rumour that it is to be appropriated to the reception of convicts destined for transportation.

We understand that the journeymen carpenters in the City of Bristol struck for an increase of their wages on Saturday nighr.

Surveyors from the Board of Ordnance have been for some weeks engaged in several parts of Lincolnshire, in preparing an intended new Map of the country. It will be three years before the map can be completed and published.

FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACES.

BUXTON, SEPT. 18.

The following have recently arrived :—

The Duke of Devonshire. Hon. James Abercomby, M. P. Rev. Mr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Mr. Sneyd, Mr. Ashby. Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Hunt Sitwell, Duke de San Carlos and family, Countess of Castle Stewart and Lady Sarah Stewart, Rev. I. F. and Mrs. Wilson, Earl and Countess of Bridgewater, Sir John and Lady Thorold, Dowager Lady and Miss Welby, Mr. and Lady Harriet Savage, Sir William Gerard, Rev. Doctor Buckeridge. Mr. Mott, George Philips. Esq. M. P. Mrs. and Mis. Philips, Colonel and Mrs. Newton, &c.

SCARBOROUGH, SEPT. 17.

This place continues full ; the Theatre and Assembly-rooms are well attended, upwards of 160 attended the last ball. Among the latest arrivals we noticed the following :—

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount and Lady Downe and family, Lord and Lady Colchester Dowager Lady Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Smithson and family, Mr.s and Mr. Graburn and family, Rev. Mr. Thorp, Hon. J. Pelham, M. P. Mr. Wilson and family, Lady Harland Mrs. Gilbert Crompton, Major Mole, Hon. F. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lakeland and family, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. J. and Mr. H. Telford, Mr. Piercy, Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, Mr. Milwood, Mrs. Dairs Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth, Mr. Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson, Mr. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Strutt and family, Mr. Duckie, Mr. Hall, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Beverley, Mr. and Mrs Cadman and family, Mr. Neale, Mr. Harris, Mr. Alderman Brooke, (Leeds) Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Milner, &c.

SOUTHAMPTON, SEPT. 19,

This place has had no diminution of the long-enjoyed pleasures the season has afforded it. Anspach House, the seat of our worthy Member and Lady Sarah de Crespigny, was opened on Wednesday evening to all the beauty and fashion of the town and neighbourhood ; and on the following evening was the Demoiselles de Lihu's Concert, which was attended by upwards of 300 persons of fashion, when their inimitable performances received unequivocal marks of approbation.—The following distinguished persons were present :—

Sir Wm. and Lady Sarah de Crespigny and family, Earl and Countess of Northesk, Countess of Oxford, the four Ladies and Lord Harley, Lord and Lady F. Montagu, Viscount Palmerston, Miss Temple, Lord Nugent, Le Comte de Stutton, Lord G. Seymour, Lord and Lady Ashtown, Lady M. Wynyard, Lady G. Bulkely, Sir G. and Lady H. Armitage, Sir H. and Lady Rivers, Sir Thomas and Lady Bertie, Sir Charles and Lady Rich and family, Lady C. Ram and family, Sir Arthur Paget, Dr. Hooke, Mr. and Mrs. Sturges Bourne. Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Hugh. Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Yorke, Mr. Ede, Adm. Scott, Miss Hale, Miss St. Leger, General and Miss Stovin, Mr. and Mrs. Bampton Staines, &c.

The number of Nobility, rank and fashion was unprecedented, on Tuesday, last, at the Master of the Ceremoniers' Ball, whose great attention merited the general approbation of the company present.

[*The New Times*,—*Sept.* 23.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—MOSES OSGOOD.—Yesterday, at the request of the LORD MAYOR, the American Consul attended at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of taking the case of the above person into consideration. It will be recollected that Osgood, who is 74 years of age, applied to the LORD MAYOR to assist him in an application for the hand of the Princess Elizabeth in marriage, and also for men to work a gold mine, which he said he possessed in America.

It appears that the poor man, who, though quite insane, has since his confinement conducted himself with the utmost quietness, has a wish to return to his native country, but not having the means of paying his passage, the LORD MAYOR wished to know if the American Consul would take upon himself to assist him out.

The Consul said, he would most willingly assist him, but he had no proof that he was an American subject, and he had moreover fought in the Loyalist army, which excluded him from the benefits of citizenship.

The LORD-MAYOR said, a gentleman had been with him who knew Osgood to be an American born subject. Under these circumstances he thought the Consul was bound to assist him, and wondered he should refuse to do so.

The Consul.—I am willing, but I have not the power : the laws forbid it.

The LORD-MAYOR.—You might step a little out of the usual line in this case, I think.

The Consul replied, that he felt much hurt at having his public conduct arraigned without any cause. It was not in is power officially to assist Mr. Osgood, but as an individual he would do every thing he could for him ; and that, if a subscription was set on foot, he would, from his own purse, subscribe double the amount of any other individual. He could prove that, in 1817, he had sent 1300 distressed subjects of America to their homes at the expense of that Government.

The LORD MAYOR said, he meant no attack upon he public character of the Consul ; Osgood already possessed ten guineas, and about double that sum would enable him to reach home.

The Consul again expressed his willingness to afford every aid, and here the matter for the present rests.

ROBBING A MAIL.

ROBBING THE HOLYHEAD MAIL.—*Henry Harris*, guard to the Holyhead and Birmingham mail, was brought up and charged with stealing a parcel, containing 10*l*., the property of Moses Joel. This mail, of which Mr. Waterhouse, of the Swan-with-two-Necks, Lad-lane, is the proprietor, has for a long time past been repeatedly robbed, and Mr. W. has been a sufferer to a considerable amount. Suspicion at length falling upon Harris, he was apprehended. The following was the only case entrered into upon the present occasion :—

Moses Joel dealer, in New street, Birmingham, stated that on the 7th inst. he took a parcel, containing a tin box, with one 5*l*. and five 1*l*. notes, to the coach-office at that place, to be conveyed by the mail. The parcel was directed to his son, who carried on his business in London.

Abraham Joel, the son, swore that he never received the parcel in question.

Mr. J. Pullen, of Lambeth, cheesemonger, produced a 5*l*. note, which he had received from Mrs. Harris, the wife of the prisoner, a few days ago. This note was identified by Mr. Joel as the one he had sent in the parcel.

Mr. Waterhouse proved that the prisoner came up with the coach, as guard, on the night of the robbery, and that the parcel in question never came to the coach-office.

Harris declined saying any thing, and was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

UNION-HALL.—FRAUD ON THE PUBLIC.—Yesterday a boy, aged 10, of most deplorable appearance, was brought before the Magistrate by Birch, the constable of Christchurch, whosstated that he found him soliciting charity in Blackfriars-road ; the only article of covering which he had was a piece of coarse, filthy sacking, which was wrapped round his body, and fastened with a piece of rope. Upon being questioned, the child stated, without hesitation, that, his father's name was Shaw, he lived in Fox's-court Gray's-inn, and was by trade a carpenter ; his mother was a bookbinder, and they both had plenty of employment ; himself and his brother, who was about nine years of age, were regularly sent out every day by their parents to get all the money they possibly could by begging ; the whole of what they procured they gave to their father and mother.

The Magistrate directed the constable to take the child to the parish-officers of Holborn parish, where the friends of the child lived, and inform them of their infamous conduct.

A NEW LION !— From the singular cut of the whiskers and mustachios (resembling the mane of the King of Quadrupeds) and the *tout ensemble* of a certain Peer at the head of the *Dandies* of high life, his Lordship is deemed an object of greater curiosity than any of the noble animals in the Tower, and he is now familiarly known among his friends by the name of the *Dandy lion !*

[Advertisement.]—We are desired to announce the speedy publication of The Adventures of JOHNNY NEWCOME in the Navy, by Lieutenant BURTON, with Sketches by ROWLANDSON, from designs by the Author.—"Dulce bellum inexpertis." Another publication with a similar title having lately appeared, the public is respectfully informed, that *this* work was printed early in 1817, and is the same which was announced in the Navy-List for September, and several daily papers in that year ; but that, owing to various unforeseen and distressing circumstances, accompanied

by the extreme difficulty of procuring correct representations of naval subjects for the plates (which will be found, on the first inspection, far to excel in technical accuracy, as well as in spirit of execution, those of the work alluded to), the publication has been unavoidably delayed. The friends of the author are particularly requested to observe, that he has no concern whatever in the work alluded to. Further particulars will be advertised in a few days.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 23

By the following Imperial Manifesto, which appeared on the 16th of July, several false reports are contradicted:—

We, Alexander I, by the Grace of God, &c., hereby make known, that the peace with Persia gives tranquillity and security to the eastern frontiers of Russia. It was concluded at a decisive moment, at the time when the new destiny of Europe was fixed, and unanimity was crowned by victory. Since that memorable period the Powers have enjoyed the blessing of a general peace. The bonds of friendship, which were restored between Russia and Persia, have in the course of four years been drawn still closer, and are now by reciprocal and solemn embassies confirmed on a sure and lasting basis. At the same time that we notify to all our faithful subjects this happy event, which has already produced many fruits of a solid union and undisturbed repose, we order the publication of the treaty concluded with Persia in the Gulistan on the 12th of October, 1813.

Given at Petersburgh, 10th July, 1818.

Signed, ALEXANDER.
Counter signed, NESSELRODE.

Here follows the treaty by which peace is concluded between Russia and Persia, on the basis of *status quo ad præsentem*. The boundary line is described, and several districts are enumerated by name, which the Padishaw of Persia specifically recognizes as belonging to Russia.—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia binds himself to support, if necessary, the succession of the son of the Schah, who may by him be nominated heir to the throne, and by the powerful assistance of the Russian Empire to prevent any foreign foe from interfering in the affairs of Persia. If, however, contests should arise between the sons of the Schah, respecting the concerns of the Persian empire, Russia will take no part therein until invited for that purpose by the reigning Schah.—The Russian and Persian merchantmen have the right, as formerly, to sail to, and land on the opposite coasts of the Caspian sea. No ships of war, except Russian, to be allowed on the Caspian sea. All prisoners on both sides, whether prisoners of war or inhabitants, who may have been carried away, to be restored within three months after the signing of the treaty, and supplied with provisions and the means of travelling to Caraklis.—Provision is made for the respectful treatment of the Ambassadors and Consuls of both Powers, and for the reciprocal protection of the subjects of either country when in the other.—Provision is also made for the security of merchants, and facilitating commercial intercourse between the two empires.—A duty not exceeding 5 per cent is payable on Russian goods imported into Persian towns or harbours, and the same on Persian goods conveyed to Russia.—On the arrival of merchandise on the coasts in the harbours or frontier towns, the respective contracting parties secure full freedom to the merchants in the sale of their goods, the purchase of other, or in their barter. Signed on the part of Russia by the Ambassador General Nicholas Krischscheff; and on the part of Persia, by Mirza Abdulla Hassan Khan.

DRONTHEIM, Sept. 2.

Yesterday, the solemn entry of the King and Crown Prince took place. They were met at Oust by two detachments of the volunteer cavalry and of the horse chasseurs. About half a mile from the place, a double row was formed by the country people of both sexes, who occupied both sides of the road, and strewed flowers in the way of the royal coach as it passed along. At the end of these ranks of peasants were assembled the Bailiff of the Chapter, Count Trampe, the chief of the troops of the district, Gen. Seyersted, and all the other civil and military functionaries of distinction. General Seyersted went to meet the King at the head of the high staff, and delivered to him the keys of the city on a velvet cushion. The streets were crowded by an innumerable multitude, and the expression of their joy was so loud and unanimous, that it almost overpowered the sound produced by the constant discharges of artillery which took place from the forts and the armed vessels in the harbour. At the great gate of the city a triumphal arch was erected, which had on one side the arms of the King, and this Latin inscription—"*Priscum restituit Nidaroseæ decus*;" and on the other, the arms of the Crown Prince, with the following—"*Regis et populi deliciæ.*"

His Majesty now alighted from his coach, and was received before the triumphal arch by the Bailiff of the Chapter, Count Trampe, who, at the head of the magistrates and other civil functionaries, was posted at the right hand, and by Bishop Rugge, and the other members of the ecclesiastical body, at the left hand. Within the triumphal arch the King and the Crown Prince were received with songs suited to the occasion, performed by the Countess Trampe, and 12 other young ladies. His Majesty continued the remainder of the way on foot. Before the Palace another triumphal arch was erected, when a number of ladies, dressed in white habits, strewed flowers on their way. When arrived at the Palace, the King was again complimented by the Norwegian Council of State, and by the Deputies of the State of the Swedish empire. The acclamations of the joyful people did not subside till the King and the Crown Prince had retired to the apartments prepared for them.

[*The Times*,—*Sept.* 24.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,—June 17th 1818.

The *Chairman*—"The letter to which the hon. proprietor alludes is not appended to the defence. If he wish to move for it, that letter may be added to the documents."

Mr. *Hume* said, he should presently move, "that a copy of General Macleod's letter, and of any other documents connected with Mr. Hudleston's statement, be left open for the inspection of the proprietors along with that paper." He should do this because Mr. H's defence depended on those documents; by these alone could his guilt or innocence be decided. Such documents as were referred to, and on which he founded any part of his defence, ought to be forthcoming.

Mr. R. *Jackson* said, as it would probably be some time before this matter could be discussed in the court of proprietors, he was anxious to trouble the court with a few observations, lest erroneous impressions should go abroad, founded on the circumstance of the memorial of defence submitted to them this day having been laid on the table for consideration. The upshot of the business appeared to be this, that if it had not been for the terms in which the reviewer had delivered his opinion on the subject, the statement which had given rise to this memorial would not have been received as a charge. Here was an historical fact, narrated by a man of known character and talent; and the reviewer, in adverting to that historical fact, had exhibited a little more tartness and acrimony, as it seemed to him, than the occasion called for. An injudicious friend was worse than a mortal enemy. The reviewer thought proper to say, in mentioning the passage, that "an attack had been made on Sir G. Staunton, that honourable, high-spirited, and gallant man, and also on Mr. Hudleston. The former was no more, but Mr. Hudleston was still living; he had a seat in the direction, and if he did not wipe off the stain, if he did not rebut the accusation, he must resign a situation for which he would be utterly disqualified." Thus did the reviewer treat this historical fact as a matter of criminal charge. His hon. friend (Mr. Hume) who introduced the subject, said, "here is a publication that is widely disseminated through the land, and it contains a statement of such a nature, that unless Mr. Hudleston does it away he must resign his seat; I therefore think it is my duty to give this gentleman an opportunity of removing the stigma." From what had been said on that occasion, one would be led to suppose that his hon. friend had taken the hon. director by surprise; but the fact was otherwise. He believed it was very well known that his hon. friend wrote to that gentleman, stating, "that if he were in his place in the court of proprietors on that day, he would publicly mention the subject." No man could believe his hon. friend to be so unkind or so ungenerous as to take any person by surprise, especially on a question of so delicate a nature. This proceeding had the effect of producing a pledge from the hon. director; and the proprietors, at the succeeding election, placed him in the high situation which he now held without a dissentient voice, without a single scratch. The pledge he had given was most becoming; and he had this day redeemed it in a way highly honorable to himself. It was not for him to enter into a history so extensive and complicated; but he wished the court to mark the declaration with which Mr. H. accompanied his pledge: "if it be found," said the hon. director, "that the memorial which I shall give in does not prove satisfactory to my colleagues and my constituents, then I shall resign my seat in the direction and retire without a murmur!"—Honour itself could say no more! (*Hear hear!*) He had redeemed his pledge. He now brought forward his memorial, and he again said, "If it be not perfectly satisfactory, I will give up the situation to which your votes have raised me." Feelings of kindness and respect—of friendship and confidence—suggested to the court the propriety of extinguishing the question here. He could not consent to such a proceeding. A paper of great importance had been placed on record, and they could not stop here. That proceeding must be followed up by a distinct proposition, expressive of their censure or of their approbation. He should now advert a little to the defence of the hon. director. He had, it appeared, some faint impression of a desire existing among the commissioners to open a communication with a ship in Mangalore-road, with a view to the more beneficial carrying on of the negociation; and he (Mr. Jackson) believed, from every thing he had read since on this subject, that the opening such a communication would be a matter of great importance. Leaving all personal and peculiar considerations out of the question, the first thing the commissioners had to look to was the success of their negociation; and if they thought they could communicate with such a character as Tippoo better on ship-board than on shore, it was their duty to prefer the former. This alone would be a sufficient exculpation. If they found that they could not do that for the East-India Company and the people of England which was expected from them, without having recourse to such a measure, they were justified in adopting it, and they were called on to keep it as profoundly secret as possible during its progress. It should also be considered that both Col. Willks and Sir T. Dallas, in subsequent publications, had fairly admitted this fact. Let it not therefore be supposed that there was no wish to open a communication with the ships. One point in the hon. director's memorial was of the last importance in elucidating the letter sent to Capt. Scott. The letter said, "if a gentleman is seen on horseback waving a white handkerchief, you may consider it to be a signal for bringing the boat as near the shore as possible, in order to effect a communication with the beach." Now on reading "The History of the South of India," it would be supposed that this letter was written either by the first or second commissioner preparatory to an attempt to escape; but when the fact was inquired into, appeared that it was Mr. Sadleir himself who wrote the letter; a circumstance which proved that the general feeling of the commissioners was that a communication with the ships should be opened. The statement contained in the history had given rise to observations on the part of the reviewer, who treated that as a charge which, if correctly examined, could not be considered as a criminal accusation; and the publication of Colonel Wilks and Sir Thomas Dallas completely removes that idea. The reviewer, in his last number, said, "as Colonel Wilks has explained himself in another publication, we do not mean to say any thing in answer to him. But our opinion is still the same, namely, that if Mr. Hudleston does not disprove the naked fact itself, he must give up his seat in the direction." He (Mr. Jackson) said not so. The "naked fact" might exist, without any imputation on Mr. Hudleston's honour. If all the commissioners wished to open a communication with the ship, which appeared to be the case, that circumstance of itself exculpated Mr. Hudleston. He should feel it his duty to read the letter with the deepest attention, and he should come to a discussion of the subject with the most friendly feeling towards the hon. director. That feeling would be produced by a recollection of the great number of years he had served the Company in India and in England—of the irreproachable character he had sustained during a long life, and of the protracted period which had elapsed since the transactions occurred to which his excellent memorial referred. He had no doubt but that the subject was introduced from the soundest and best motive, that of giving to the party accused an opportunity of clearing his character; for the directors should be like Cæsar's wife, not only pure but unsuspected. He should now conclude, reserving to himself the right of delivering his opinion at length, should a substantive proposition be made on the subject.

Mr. Hudleston's motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. *Hume* moved, "That a copy of General Macleod's letter, and also of any other documents referred to by Mr. Hudleston in his letter, be selected by that gentleman, and be left open for the inspection of the proprietors of East-India stock at this house along with the said letter."

The *Chairman*. "Is Mr. Hudleston to make the selection?"

Mr. *Hume*. "Yes, Sir; I think if he found his defence on any thing contained in documents, it should be left to him to select those which he conceives to be important."

The motion was then agreed to.

POLITICAL MAXIMS.
BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

The three greatest political discoveries, in modern times, are these:

1. That coin is nothing but *circulating capital*, and that when *real property, or capital*, can be circulated through the medium *of paper*, though not convertible into specie, it answers every purpose of coin, while the expense of purchasing the precious metals from foreign countries is thereby saved (2.) It is essential, however, that the paper thus circulated, should represent *real, and not fictitious property*;—that it should be kept withiu due bounds:—and that it should be receivable in the payment of taxes, and all other legal obligations.

2. That it is incumbent on the government of every country to furnish its subjects *with employment*, so as to enable them to procure food and other articles necessary for their comfortable subsistence. Fortunately, that duty can easily be fulfilled, for it requires nothing, on the part of government, *but to promote abundant circulation*. When a circulating medium abounds, more especially if it consists of paper, (which is not so likely to be hoarded up as coin,) *it will be employed*, and in the course of its circulation it will furnish the means of subsistence to every industrious individual.

3. That it ought to be a principal object with every government, to provide the *country districts* with an abundant circulation, through the medium of country bankers, established on a footing of security. It is by the means of a *country circulation* alone, that improvements in agriculture can be carried on with spirit; that the produce of the soil, the real basis of national wealth and industry, can be increased; and that the farmer, the first link in the chain of national circulation, can be provided with a circulating medium, which, through him, will soon pervade all the other classes of the community.

By the system developed in these Maxims, Great Britain reached that pinnacle of power and prosperity, which she attained during the late war; and the more strictly she shall adhere to the principles therein laid down, the more likely she is AT HOME to be happy and prosperous, and ABROAD to be great and powerful.

FROM THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.

[NEW TALES OF MY LANDLORD.]

"Reuben," said Jeanie, "I am bound

(2.) The advantage of a paper over a coin circulation, may be thus shortly stated. Gold and silver represent property actually sent abroad, and in the possession of foreign nations: *whereas paper money, when issued on proper principles, represents property at home and in our possession.—History of the Revenue, vol. ii. p. 327.*

on a long journey—I am going to Lunnen to ask Effie's life at the king, and at the queen."

"Jeanie you are not surely yourself," answered Butler in the utmost surprise, "*you* go to London—*you* address the king and queen!"

"And what for no, Reuben, said Jeanie, with all the composed simplicity of her character, its but speaking to a mortal man and woman when a' is done. And their hearts maun be made of flesh and blood like other folks, and Effie's story would melt them were they stane. Forbye, I hae' heard that they are no sic bad folk as what the Jacobits ca's them.

"Yes Jeanie" said Butler "but their magnificence—their retinue—the difficulty of getting audience."

"I have thought of a' that Reuben, and it shall not break my spirit. Nae doubt their claiths will be very grand, wi' their crowns on their heads, and their sceptres in their hands like the great king Ahasuerus when he sate upon his royal throne foranent the gate of his house, as we are told in scripture. But I have that within me that will keep my heart from failing and I am amaist sure that I will be strengthened to speak the errant I came for."

"Alas! alas!" said Butler "the kings now-a-days do not sit in the gate to administer justice as in patriarchal times. I know as little of courts as you do, Jeanie, by experience, but by reading and report I know that the king of Great Britain does every thing by means of his ministers."

"And if they be upright, god-fearing ministers," said Jeanie, "it's ae muckle the better chance for Effie and me."

"But you do not even understand the most ordinary words relating to a court," said Butler; "by the ministry is meant the king's official servants."

"Nae doubt," returned Jeanie "he maun hae a great number mair, I dare to say, than the dutchess has at Dalkeith, and great folk's servants are aye mair saucy than themselves. But I'llbe decently put on, and I'll offer them a trifle o' siller, as if I came to see the palace. Or if they scruple that, I'll tell them I'm come on a business of life and death, and they will surely bring me to speech of the king and queen?"

"Butler shook his head. "O, Jeanie this is entirely a wild dream. You can never see them but thro' some great Lord's intercession, and I think it is scarce possible even then.

"Weel, but may be I can get that too," said Jeanie, "with a little helping from you."

"From me, Jeanie! this is the wildest imagination of all."

"Ay, but it is not Reuben—Havena I heard you say, that your grandfather (that my father never likes to hear about) did some gude langsyne to the forbear of this Mac Callummore, when he was Lord of Lorn?"

"He did so," said Butler, eagerly, "and I can prove it—I will write to the Duke of Argyle—report speaks him a good kindly man—he is known for a brave soldier—a true patriot—I will conjure him to stand between your sister and this cruel fate. There is but a poor chance of success, but we will try all means."

"We *must* try all means," replied Jeanie; "but writing winna do it—a letter canna look, and pray, and beg, and beseech, as the human voice can do to the human heart. A letter's like the music that the ladies have for their spinnets—naething but black scores compared to the same tune played or sung. It's word of mouth maun do it, or naething, Reuben."

"You are right," said Reuben, recollecting his firmness, "and I will hope that Heaven has suggested to your kind heart and firm courage the only possible means of saving the life of this unfortunate girl. But, Jeanie, you must not take this most perilous journey alone; I have an interest in you, and I will not agree that my Jeanie throw herself away. You must even, in the present circumstances, give me a husband's right to protect you, and I will go with you myself upon this journey, and assist you to do your duty by your family.

"Alas, Reuben!" said Jeanie in her turn, "this must not be; a pardon will not gie my sister her fair fame again, or make me a bride fitting for an honest man and an useful, minister. Wha wad mind what he said in the pu'pit, that had to wife the sister of a woman that was condemned for sic wickedness."

"But Jeanie," pleaded her lover, "I do not believe, and cannot believe, that Effie has done this deed."

"Heaven bless you for saying sae, Reuben," answered Jeanie; "but she maun bear the blame of it, after all.

"But that blame were it justly laid on her, does not fall on you?"

"Ah, Reuben, Reuben," replied the young woman, "ye gen it is a blot that spreads to kith and kin.—Ichabod—as my poor father says—the glory is departed from our house; for the poorest man's house has a glory, were there are true hands, a divine heart and an honest fame—And the last has gane frae us a."

"But Jeanie, consider your word and plighted faith to me; and would ye undertake such a journey without a man to protect you, and who should that protector be but your husband?"

"You are kind and good, Reuben, and wad take me wi' a' my shame, I doubt na.—But ye canna but own that this is no time to marry, or be given in marriage. Na if that suld ever be, it maun be in another and a better season.—And dear Reuben, ye speak of protecting me on my journey Alas! who will protect and take care of you? your very limbs trembled with standing but ten minutes on the floor; how could you undertake a journey as far as Lunnon?"

"But I am strong—I am well," continued Butler sinking in his seat totally exhausted' "at least I will be quite well tomorrow."

"Ye see, and ye ken, ye maun just let me depart," said Jeanie, after a pause; and then taking his extended hand and, gazing kindly in his face, she added, "It's even grief the mair to me to see you in this way. But ye maun keep up your heart for Jeanie's sake, for if she isna your wife, she will never be the wife of living man. And now gie me the paper for Mac Callummore, and bid God speed me on my way."

There was something of romance in Jeanie's venturous resolution; yet, on consideration, as it seemed impossible to alter it by persuasion, or to give her assistance but by advice, Butler, after some farther debate, put into her hands the paper she desired, which, with the muster roll in which it was folded up were the sole memorials of stout and enthusiastic Bible Butler, his grandfather.—While Butler sought this document Jeanie had time to take up his pocket Bible. "I have marked a scripture," she said, as she again laid it down, "with your kylevine pen, that will be useful to us baith. And ye maun take the trouble, Reuben, to writ a' this to my father, for God help me, I have neither head nor hand for lang letters at ony time forbye now: and I trust him entirely to you, and I trust you will soon be permited-to see him. And, Reuben, when, ye do win to the speech o' him, mind a' the auld man's bits o' ways for Jeanie's sake; and dinna speake o' Latin or English terms to him, for he's o' the auld world, and downa bide to be fashed with them, though I dare say he may be wrang. And dinna ye say muckle to him, but set him on speaking himsell, for he'll bring himsell mair comfort that way. And, O' Reuben, the poor lassie in yon dungeon—but I needna bid your kind heart—gie her what comfort ye can as soon as they will let ye see her—tell her—but I maunna speak mair about her, for I maunna take leave o' ye wi' the tear in my eye, for that wadna be canny.—God bless ye, Reuben."

[The following is part of what took place after the arrival of Jeanie in presence of the Queen.]

"Well, my Lord," said her Majesty, "all these fine speeches do not convince me of the propriety of so soon showing any mark of favour to your—I supposed I must not say rebellious?—but at least your very disaffected and intractable metropolis. Why, the whole nation is in a league to screen the savage and abominable murtherers of that unhappy man; otherwise, how is it possible but that, of so many perpetrators, and engaged in so public an action for such a length of time, one at least must have been recognized? Even this wench, for aught I can tell, may be a depositary of the secret. Hark you, young woman; had you any friends engaged in the Porteous mob?"

"No, Madam," answered Jeanie, happy that the question was so framed that she could, with a good consciance, answer it in the negative.

"But I suppose," continued the Queen, "if you possessed such a secret, you would hold it matter of conscience, to keep it to yourself?"

"I would pray to be directed and guided what was the line of my duty," answered Jeanie.

"Yes, and take that which suited your inclinations," replied her majesty.

"If it is like you, madam," said Jeanie, "I would hae gaen to the end of the earth to save the life of John Porteous, or any other unhapy man in his condition; but I might lawfully doubt how far I am called upon to be the avenger of this blood, though if may become the esvil magistrate to do so. He is dead and gane to his place, and they that have slain him must answer for their ain act. But my sister—my puir sister Effie still lives, though her days and hours are numbered!—She still lives, and a word of the King's mouth migh restore her to a broken hearted auld man, that never, in his daily and nightely exercise, forgot to pray that his Majesty might be blessed with a long and prosperous reign, and that his throne, and the throne of his posterity, might be established in righteousness. O, madam, if ye kenn'd what it was to sorrow for and with a sinning and a suffering creature, whose mind is saè tossed that she can be nither ca'd fit to live or die, have some compassion on our misery!—Save an honest house from dishonour, and an unhappy girl not eighteen years of age from an early and dreadful death. Alas! it is not when we sleep soft, and wake merrily ourselves that we think on other people's sufferings.—Our hearts are waxed light within us then, and we are for writing our ain wrangs and fighting our ain battles. But when the hour of double comes to the mind or to the body—and seldom may it visit your leddyship—and when the hour of death comes, that comes to high and low—lang and late may it be yours—O, my leddy, then it is—na what we hae dune for ourselves, but we hae dune for others, that we thing on maist pleasantly—And the thoughts that ye hae intervened to spare the puir thing's life will be sweeter in that hour, come when it may, than if a word of your mouth could hang the hail Porteous-mob at the tail of ae tow."

Tear followed down Jeanie's checks as, her features glowing and quivering with emotion, she pleaded her sister's cause with a pathos, which was at once simple and solemn.

"This is eloquence," said her majesty to the Duke of Argyle. "Young woman," she continued, addressing herself to Jeanie, "I cannot grant a pardon to your sister—but you shall not want my, warm intercession with his majesty. "Take this house wife case," she continued, putting a small embroidered needle-case into Jeannie's hauds; "do not open it now, but at your leisure you will find something in it which will remind you that you have had an interview with Queen Charlott."

Jeanie, having her suspicions thus confirmed, dropped on her knees, and would have expanded herself in gratitude; but the Duke, who was upon thorns lest she should say more or less than just enough, touched his chin once more.

"Our business is, I think, ended for the present, my Lord Duke," said the Queen "and I trust to your satisfaction. Hereafter, I hope to see your Grace more frequently, both at Richmond & St. James's—come Lady Suffolk, we must wish his Grace good morning."

They exchanged their parting reverences, and the Duke, as soon as the ladies had turned their backs, assisted Jeanie to rise from the ground, and conducted her back through the avenue, which she trod with the feeling of one who walks in her sleep.

Lady Morgan is at present in London, superintending the printing of new Work entitled "*Florence Macarthy*." It is another National Tale, belonging, it is said, to present times and manners.—*Literary Gazette.*

The Source of the Nile.

The following account of the first rise of the waters of the Nile, is extracted from Captain Light's Travels in Egypt and Nubia, just published:—

"At Thebes, about the 20th June, the same mentioned by Denon, I observed the beginning of the inundation with the same preceding symptoms, a stillness of water, and its change to a muddy colour. By the time I arrived at Boolac, it was much increased; its daily rise was announced by the public criers; and upon the 12th of August, I was witness to the ceremony of cutting the dyke of the canal, conveying the waters of the Nile to Cairo I formed one of the party, consisting of Colonel Misset's Secretary, and his wife, and Mr. Buckingham, whose name I have before mentioned. We hired a cangia and left Boolac before daylight, amongst crowds of boats. Each boat had a light, and the shores of the Nile near the mouth of the canal were lined with people, and illuminated with the lamps. I have described in the preceding part of the work. Our boatmen kept time to their oars with songs, not particularly modest.

"As soon as it was daylight, Mr. B. and myself landed. We found a tent pitched for Kaya Bey and his suite on the left of the canal, which taken its rise near the aqueduct. All the disposable troops were under arms, to overawe the populace, that were assembled in immense crowds; the cavalry ranged in rear, the infantry in front.

"When the Kaya Bey and his suite appeared, the workmen stationed at the dyke of the canal began to destroy it. In the mean time the canal was filled with males of all ages, scrambling for the money thrown to them by the Kaya Bey and his officers, who kept them occupied in this way till the waters of the Nile were ready to break down the dyke, which at last was overpowered, and they rushed in with a force that carried every thing before them. In a moment the crowd was washed away with a velocity that excited horror and anxiety for the thousands that were in one instant floating and swimming with the stream, and carried out of sight. What lives were lost I could not learn; and not the least interest was taken in their fate: whether they escaped or were drowned, was a circumstance perfectly indifferent to the lookers on."

Improvment in Education!—At a Ladies' Boarding School, near town, a French Preceptress attends to instruct pupils in the arts of stepping into and out of a carriage, and of walking in and out of a room, with grace. The mistress of the school herself attends to ordinary walking, and to a correct management of the eyes; If a young Lady's steps are habitually too long, a ribband, tied round her legs, informs her what is the due length of an *Elegant's* steps: if there be any vulgar obliquity in her vision a green shade, projecting from each temple, compels her to look straitly at those, with whom she is talking.

The facetious Sydney Smith is reported to have described thus a clergyman he met at dinner:—"Sir, he was a wonder! He had a *six-parson power* of stomach, and betwixt the courses he had some *lucid intervals*.

Improvements in Breed.—A Dandy, who had been amusing himself and his company at a watering-place by a display of his various *excellencies*, was accosted by a grave old gentleman, who remarked, that he remembered his father, who was a good sort of a man but a plain *Bookseller*!—"It might be so," said the *Dandy*," but I have quite forgotten him: my friends call me—*the Elegant Extract*!"

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PRICE CURRENT.

		R. Q R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	210 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		240 0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,		170 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,	old.	200 0 00
Ditto Limree Wudwan,		170 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		220 0 00
Ditto Kutch,		170 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		200 0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	9 0 00
Ditto unhoiled 2 do.	do. do.	8 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do do.	6 0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per Maund of 43¼ seers 1 sort,	6 1 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6 1 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 43¼ seers	10 0 00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	9 2 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	8 2 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17 0 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 st.	15 seers to a B'bay Maund	17 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16 2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	16 0 00
Salt petre,	per Bag	20 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	27 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	24 0 00
Gram Surat, new.	per ditto do.	20 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	25 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3 3 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cy. of 4 Robins	118 0 00
Bhatcole,	ditto	120 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	120 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	60 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616lbs.	45 0 00
Turmuric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	110 0 00
Ghanty,	per Do.	95 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	60 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cy. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	160 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	130 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	110 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	55 0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	52 0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cy. of 21 Mds.	60 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	54 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw'	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	50 0 00
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	42 0 00
Vermilion,	per Bundle	1 2 00
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	30 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	12 2 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11 0 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	65 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	3 2 00
Mace,	per pound	4 0 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 25
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	16 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	5 0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 0 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	16 0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	35 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	70 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	55 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	50 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	16 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	18 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	11 0 00
Copper, Sheathing, 24 oz.	per Surat Maund	23 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	23 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	63 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	20 0 00
Tin Plates,	per	22 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	13 0 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon	7 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo, In Bond,	per Gallon	1 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	217 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	500 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	494 0 00

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